SYSTEM RECENTLY INAUGURATED IS A GREAT SUCCESS.

Farmer Fully Appreciative of Its Many Benefits-Second Assistant Postmaster General Pleased With the Experiment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- In the annual report of the first assistant postmaster general considerable space is devoted to the parcels post and rural delivery experiments, the two innovations of the year. Complete success does not seem to have attended the former, but with regard to the rural free delivery system the report speaks enthusiastically. There has been nothing in the history of the service, it is



EURAL CARRIER AMONG THE BLIZ ZARDS AT BOWLING GREEN, O.

stated, so remarkable as the growth of this system. Within the last two years, it is stated, "largely by the aid of the people themselves, who, in appreciation of the helping hand which the government extended to them, have met these advances half way, it has implanted itself so firmly upon postal administration that it can no upon postal administration that it can no longer be considered in the light of an experiment, but has to be dealt with as an established agency of progress, awaiting only the action of the congress to determine how rapidly it shall be developed."

Among the advantages accruing from the system the first assistant postmaster general enumerates the following:

Increased postal receipts; more letters are written and received; more newspapers and

rritten and received; more newspapers and agazines are subscribed for. Enhancement of the value of farm lands eached by rural free delivery. This in-rease of value has been estimated at as crease of value has been estimated at as high as \$5 per acre in some states. A mod-erate estimate is from \$2 to \$3 per acre. A general improvement of the condition of the roads traversed by the rural car-



RURAL DELIVERY AT VICTORIA, ILL

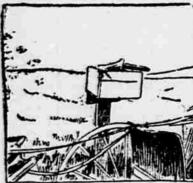
rier. In the Western states especially the construction of good roads has been a pre-requisite to the establishment of rural free delivery service.

Better prices obtain for farm products, the producers being brought into daily touch with the state of the markets and thus being enabled to take advantage of information heretofore unobtainable.

The educational benefits conferred by relieveing the monotony of farm life through ready access to wholesome literature and the keeping of all rural residents, the young people as well as their elders, fully informed as to the stirring events of the day. pensioner.

Informed as to the stirring events of the day.

In the communities where it has been tried free delivery is considered the greatest boon that the government ever has conferred on them. One Missouri farmer has calculated that in the last fifteen years he has driven 12,000 miles going to and from the postoffice to get his mail—all travel



that is saved to him by the free delivery

Saving in Time and Money. Some earnest advocates of rural free de livery, recently engaged in a public discussion of the question in Pennsylvania, estision of the question in Pennsylvania, esti-mated that every farmer not served by rural free delivery went at least once or twice a week to the nearest postoffice for his mail, and occupied on an average one-third of a working day on the trip. Taking the value of the time thus lost in the busy farming season at only 50 cents a head, they were amazed at the magnitude of their own figures, which ran up into many millions of dollars lost to the productive agricultural interests through the necessity agricultural interests through the necessity imposed upon them by the government of



pear to appeal particularly to the economical genius of some agriculturists.

It is a question now whether malls placed in the ordinary rural letter boxes for collection or delivery fall within the provisions of the postal laws, which prescribe penalties for malicious injuries to letter boxes or destruction of mali matter deposited therein. The assistant postmaster general thinks that it would be a good thing for the United States to furnish proper mall boxes and to charge a small rental for them. This would make each box a miniature postoffice and interference with its contents would be punishable as severely as is all other interference with the United States malls.

How Postmasters Look on It.

How Postmasters Look on It. Some odd letters were received from the fourth class postmasters when the rural free delivery system was inaugurated in

their districts. Here are a few samples:

I write to state my grievance. I presume that you are aware that the next office west of here has extablished a rural mail delivery, and the carriers come within two and one-quarter miles of this office on one side and within five and three-quarter miles east of it, taking in some thirteen or fourteen families that used to get their mail here; and if they continue to do this others will ask for rural boxes that will take seven or eight more families away from this office. What can be done to give this office justice?

The free delivery route recently established seriously interferes with the patronage of this office, and it does not seem fair or just to me, as it passes my office, collecting over an extent of about four square miles of my pacronage. Cannot this matter be remedied, in justice to this office?

There has been established a rural free delivery service at ____, a small town three miles distant, and they have extended the route within one mile of my office on the south and weat. By doing this they take from me over fifty persons who formerly rented boxes at my office. Is there any remedy for the above mentioned encroachment?

above mentioned encroachment?

Ind., Oct. 18, 1889.

I presume you know that a fourth class postmaster's compensation consists wholly of what stamps he can get to cancel. I have noticed for some time that our cancellations have been gradually falling off, but till quite recently did not learn the cause. A rural free delivery man tells me of his orders to carry all the letters he collects along his route to the office from which he starts. If we would get the cancellations that justly belong to us it would amount to \$40 or \$50 a year. Let us hear from you on this subject.

Many Difficulties Encountered. An interesting history of the service is

given—the difficulties that were encountered and overcome, and the satisfaction with which the advent of the carriers was received by the farming community. The carriers wear a uniform similar to that of their city brethren, which, as well as their conveyances, is provided by themselves. On two routes there are girl carriers, and they are as unflagging in their devotion to the service as are men, and as efficient.

Instances have been reported for misconduct or inefficiency. They give bond in the sum of \$500 for the faithful performance of their duties. No case has yet occurred where the department has been required to call upon their bondsmen.

Under present regulations the carriers and overcome, and the satisfaction with

Under present regulations the carriers give receipts for money orders, and, if their patrons desire, can inclose and mail these orders after they have obtained them. At present they deliver registered packages, but are not authorized to receive such packages for registration.

People Appreciate It.

There is abundant evidence that the service is appreciated by those for whose benefit it was designed. Petitions from every section of the country where the service was given a fair trial began to pour in upon the department. Special agents were appointed to look into the claims presented and to lay out services wherever the conditions seemed favorable to an economical and successful administration. Such good results were obtained that congress, responding to the demand of the people, appropriated \$150,000 for rural free delivery for the fiscal year 1897-88 and gave \$300,000 for the same purpose for the current fiscal year. The requests for the service multiplied like an endless chain, every new rural delivery route established bringing in three or more like applications from contiguous territory for like privileges, and before four months of the present fiscal year, had expired the appropriation was found to have been practically apportioned out. That is to say, the existing service, if continued to the close of the fiscal year, would require the disbursement of the whole amount appropriated by congress.

The people generally in the rural districts are co-operating with the department in promoting the efficiency of the system. Thus far there have been twenty robberles of postoffice boxes reported, and each benchicary appears to take a personal interest in assisting the carriers. The first assistant postmaster general recommends an extension of the system as far as consistent with due economy and the convenience of the public. There is abundant evidence ther the serv ics is appreciated by those for whose bene-

AGED WOMAN SEEKS DIVORCE. Mrs. Burchfield, 81 Years Old, Says Her Husband Newlects

Charlotte (Mich.) Special to Chicago Times-Herald. Mrs. Matilda Burchfield, 81 years of age, has brought suit for divorce against her busband, William, who is a few years her senior, a veteran of the civil war and a

The aged couple have lived together for many years, so many, in fact, that they are not just clear on the point, but the parting of the ways has come. In her bill Mrs. Burchfield says her husband has utterly falled for eighteen months to provide her with the commonest necessities of life; that she has been compelled to drudge in the fields, planting and putting by crops, which her husband promptly gave away to his son-in-law. Further, she avers that he has threatened her life. Broken down in health and unable to support herself longer, she says he attempted to drive her from the farm at the point of a revolver, and she was compelled to sleep in the barn in order to escape his abuse. She says their trouble commenced three years ago. They have resided in this vicinity for many years, and have always been highly respected. The aged couple have lived together for

Recipe for "Preserving Wives."

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir; The interesting recipe for cooking husbands found in the Greenfield Village Improvement Society's cookbook, as published in the Sun, is not complete without a companion formula teaching how to preserve wives. The following is highly recommended.

S. S. C. HOW TO PRESERVE WIVES.

HOW TO PRESERVE WIVES.

This special sort of preserve might prove to be an invaluable household article, did the many conscientious and well meaning men who believe in the propriety of preserving their wives understand the culinary art required for their best preservation. The following method, if carefully athered to, never fails to give satisfactory results.

In the first place, wives are a fruit that should be selected for quality, more with regard to their flavor than appearance, which will result in the agreeable surprise of tasting better than they look. They should never be placed in an earthen agateware pot of any old dimension or shape, but into a generous loving cup, having a true heart shape. Cover with water judiciously flavored with pure grape sigar to keep them sweet and palatable.

That they may be kept thoroughly warmed, place the receptacle on the back of the stove, in which must be used for heating purposes the free burning coal, never gas! Do not make the mistake of submitting the fruit to a varied temperature, as it is apt to impair its flavor and extract an uncertain bitterness. It may be necessary to stir it occasionally, but this should be done with a heart shaped spoon. Throw into the loving cup now and again a handful of herbs, sweet violets and fragrant mignonette. You will be surprised at their preserving quality and the deliciousness of the aroma which will permeate the atmosphere will prove most appetizing. A few gold coins dropped gently at the right time into the water and allowed to simmer during the process of preservation will tings the mixture to the king's taste.

Dog Stole for Her Pup.

From the New York Tribune.

William Wilderman, of Mont Vail, N. J., has a dog, of which he is extremely fond, although he has had it only since Saturday. He and a friend were wandering through the woods between Mont Vail and Pearliver on Saturday afternoon when he discovered tracks which he thought were those of a fox.

DELIVERING MAIL IN ARIZONA.

sending to the village postoffice for their mails.

The families along the route must put up boxes suitable for the reception of the mail. These boxes must be on the route. The carriers do not deliver to the houses. The department has had some trouble to induce the patrons of the routes to put up proper mail boxes. Tomato cans, cigar boxes, broken drain pipes up-ended, and even sections of discarded stovepipe have been used at times. Broken feed boxes ap-

SHARE OUR MULES TOO!

WHY THEY ARE PREFERRED IN THE TRANSVAAL TO HORSES.

Good Mountain Climbers-When the Conflict Is Over They Will Be Used for Farming in South Africa.

London Correspondence of New York Press. At a meeting of the United Irish League in South Mayo, over which Michael Davitt presided, the other day, this resolution was

passed:
"We cannot refrain from an expression of our approval of the conduct of some thousands of the British mules in the neighborhood of Ladysmith, in Natal, nor the expression of sincere hope that some fitting testimonial will be made to the common sense of these intelligent animals in following the example of British soldiers in running into the camp of the vic

Although Mr. Davitt didn't add greatly to his reputation by fathering that resolution, he at least called attention to a humble warrior from the United States



WHY DID I LEAVE AMERICA?

who is doing far more important werk than he gets credit for, and without whom than he gets credit for, and without whom the British would find it exceedingly difficult to make the contemplated changes on the map of South Africa.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, says the government has bought 15,000 mules, to carry troops and supplies from the coast to the scene of war. Of these 8,000 or 9,000 were bought in the United States and several thousand of them are already in active service. The rest are on the way from New Orleans and Charleston. The remainder came from Italy and Spain, and thus we see the Spanish and American mule laboring side by side against a common foe.

On general principles we may suppose On general principles we may suppos On general principles we may suppose it was the Spanish variety of mule that was directly responsible for the great calamity at Nicholson's Nek, causing the capture of 1,500 British troops and the death of several gallant officers. The thing never would have happened if the mules had not stampeded and run away with the ammunition. In a private letter which an infantry officer wrote from Ladysmith some days previous to this disaster. smith some days previous to this disaster, stating that a lot of unbroken mules had just been received, he predicted that they would stampede the first time they got into

action.

The mule was responsible not only directly for the one great reverse of the war, but it was the lack of him that delayed the embarkation of the First army corps and enabled the Boers to have a brief hour of triumph. The humble animal figures a bit in diplomacy, for the fact that he had not been bought when hostilities became certain was held to be adequate refutation of the charge that Mr. Chamberlain deliberately brought on war.

Boom in Mule Market. Up to date the war office has hought and paid for mules about \$1,500,000. The latest mule quotation is \$100 a beast, and I am inmule quotation is \$100 a beast, and I am informed that the market is firm and that no difficulty wheatever has been found by the government in getting all the mule help they want. In fact, the war office's representatives in Cape Colony have been gathering in all the mules in that neighborhood for the last six months, and got about 2,000 there alone. No further than three months ago officers were sent to Europe and America hunting. The men taking them have orders to "proceed to the Cape for instructions."

In buying these mules the officers have the buying these much the officers have been careful, as far as possible, to get those that have been trained. This word "trained' suggests a possible mule curriculum, but it means merely those who have been in har-ness and done a bit of knocking about ar-ready—although, as my informant, an army



MULE LOADED WITH MOUNTAIN BATTERY

officer, who knows mules from A to Z, remarked, "You get even a raw mule in front of a stout wagon with a couple of tons in it, and he can't do much harm."

These new mules are to be used only for transportation purposes—that is, for hauling the long "Cape wagons," ten or twelve mules to each—and none of them is destined to carry packs, the former function of the mule in war. None of the new recruits will be pressed into service as members of mounted batteries, either, for there are two mule companies that have been accustomed for years to act as flesh-and-blood gun carriages at the Cape. These last animals served their apprenticeship at the government barrack at Newport, and have become used to the smell of powder, and are entirely blase about having small cannon on their backs.

Mule Has Center of Stage.

Mule Has Center of Stage. In fact, the humble mule is playing a bigger part in this campaign than any representative of his species ever did before, for, as my informant puts it, "this is the biggest expedition sent out from England since the Crimea, and the use of mules in the Franco-Prussian war was only a fraction of what it is in this one. You see, it would be next to impossible to carry on our war in the Transvaal without the mule. We chose him for this expedition especially because he will stand the climate of South Africa better than the horse. In fact, you get more out of the mule than you do out of the horse. Of course, he's slower, but then he's stronger, too, and he stands the work better. I fancy I know all about mules—I've handled 'em in India and in South America and at the Cape, too. We usually get twenty years' work out of a mule, and that puts the horse's record nowhere. Mules don't contract disease as easily as horses, but, on the other hand, when a mule does get some trouble he plays out faster than the horse does. wny, as far as we know, out of the 6,000 mules now under observation we haven't lost more than three. What do they eat? On practically the same as the horse—only a deal less than he requires."

I asked what would become of the mules that come out of the present campaign with whole skins.

"There's no reason," he said, "why they can't be sold right there on the ground; that's what we expect to do with them. You know, the Transvaal is going to be a different sort of a place after this war is ended from what it was before. I've just got back from there, and I think I know what I'm talking about. The Boer farmer, although owning, say, 100 acres of land, is entirely content to sit in one little corner of it and smoke his pipe and make perhaps \$5 a week, or a bit more. But, after the war, capital will step in and things will boom. That is where the mules come in. There won't be any trouble over disposing of them.

Mule Story Called Yellow.

"I know where you got your idea ***. ger part in this campaign than any representative of his species ever did before, for

Mule Story Called Yellow. "I know where you got your idea that

of our officers was sent to Spain to collect a lot of mules and was limited to a certain sum for each animal. Then it added that he succeeded in getting only thirty, at a price several figures above the limit which the war office had set, and that, when he returned rather jubiliant over his small pack of mules, he was informed that the extra money paid for them would come out of his pocket. As a matter of fact, we sent, as I've told you, over 2:000 mules from Spain, and no limit whatsoever was set upon the price to be paid."

Incidentally a lot of tough and lively American citizens accompanied the mules that went from New Orleans—and the Southern mule belt was chosen because it was nearer South Africa than mule fields in the north of the United States. A good many of the mule tenders who went along had an intention of enlisting, so it was said. Among them were many negroes, for the negro has an uncommon knack of getting along with the mule. There were more applications than there were places for mule tenders, and then men chosen were picked out with an eye to their effectiveness as soldiers. veness as soldiers.

The Mule Militant.

The mule used for the mountain artillery ordinarily holds much higher rank than the common, or garden, mule, and usually has special training for stability. It is his duty to help carry to high and difficult duty to help carry to high and difficult places the seven-pounder screw guns which are often used with such deadly effect by the British. This screw gun is so called because it is in two parts, each weighing seventy-five or 100 pounds. Each half is intrusted to a mule, and the two parts are joined together at the mountain top in a jiffy, the carriage is brought on the back of another mule, and others bring along the ammunition. It is expected that these mountain batteries will soon be more effective than ever, for much improvement has been made lately in the pattern of the gun.

lective than ever, for much improvement has been made lately in the pattern of the gun.

The mule has many advantages over the horse in the present campaign, especially because he has the reputation of being able to hang onto a precipitous pathway where a horse could not be made to venture with any amount of urging. Except in mountain climbing, he carries ordinarily about 100 pounds, although, if well fed, he sometimes can take 300 pounds. He not only is much freer from disease than the horse, but his skin is so much thicker that the pestiferous tropical bug cannot make life so much of a burden for him. Besides, he isn't half so fussy as a horse about what he eats or drinks. His usual rations in South Africa are ten pounds of grain or twenty pounds of oat hay, with half an ounce of rock salt; that, however, is when times are good, and if he has to work along on short rations he is as cheerful and contented about it as possible. Put blinkers on him and have a white mare to lead the procession, and he will go anywhere.

The Horse's Share.

So it is that the humble mule is taking away nearly all the laurels in this war from his haughtier equine cousin. General from his haughtier equine cousin. General Truman, in charge of the department, which is attending to all the purchases of mules and horses for the war, has been receiving more offers of horses for service in South Africa than he can accept. No horse under 5 or over 9 years is taken. Of the 2,000 horses bought outside of those already reserved by the government, many have seen service in London on the street car and 'bus lines. One who doesn't know the London 'bus horse might draw a mental picture of a wornout bag of bones, and car and 'bus lines. One who doesn't know the London 'bus horse might draw a mental picture of a wornout bag of bones, and that would be a gross libel, for the London 'bus horse is big, strong and sleek.

The horses cut a sorry figure beside the mules in the matter of steamship. One transport sailing from Liverpool recently with 350 horses aboard, was struck by a hurricane, and the animals on deck broke loose and those that were not killed or maimed became terror-stricken and mixed up in a struggle that was described as terrific. In all 137 were killed, many others were hurt and nearly all the rest became so seasick that they scarcely could stand. And, by the way, a horse-loving Englishman has just written a letter to the Times urging the formation of an ambulance corps which will visit every battlefield and put a bullet in the head of all horses found seriously wounded. He tells of an officer who was crossing a battlefield two days after an engagement, when a horse came up to him and laid its head across his arm. The officer pushed it off, but the horse came back and again laid its head on his arm. This time the officer noticed that his coatsleeve was covered with blood, and, on examining the horse, he found that the whole of its under jaw had been blown off. Of course, the officer did the only decent thing he could do and put the animal out of misery. Every old army officer can tell many pathetic stories of the same sort.

SOLEMNITY AT WEDDINGS.

There Is Some Giddiness, of Course but More Seriousness-Bishop Donne's Views.

From Life.

Those are harsh remarks about weddings that Bishop Doane has been making at the annual Episcopal diocesan convention at Albany. Speaking of marriage and the need of protecting it, he calls for more solemnity in the solemnization of matrimony. The sentiments of the prayerbook seem to him not at all in keeping wit

mony. The sentiments of the prayerbook seem to him not at all in keeping with "the excitements and extravagances that precede weddings, the crowds of irreverent spectators that profane the house of God with display, gossip, and curiosity, and the violence which exposes to notoriety the man and woman who have a right to timely privacy and peace."

There is some giddiness about weddings to be sure, though it will not seem to all persons so reprehensible as it does to the bishop. But for all the notes of lute and hautboy, and all the fine raiment in church, and even in spite of champagne at the reception, weddings seem to many of us to be solemn enough. Only geese are irreverent during the actual progress of the marrying in church, and you can't well provide against the foolishness of geese.

A wedding is about the solemnest thing that is done out of court; solemner than most funerals because riskler; so solemn that most of us can't afford to show our feelings about it, and are glad of most of the trivial things that abate its seriousness. It is a duty to make the best of weddings and try to cheer them upnot with a whoop and a yell, of course, but with such chastened gayety as may be available. Everybody who has any mirth on deposit anywhere goes and draws it out and takes it with him to a wedding as a matter of honorable obligation.

But anyway, if there is aught amiss

tion.

But anyway, if there is aught amiss about weddings it is no fault of the clergy or of mankind. Weddings are what women make them, men make the best of them. Speak to the ladies, bishop!

MAN WITH THE IRON FINGER. An Extraordinary Trick Performe by a German Acrobat.

A German acrobat is making a great success in Berlin by his clever work. The trick with which he never fails to bring



there might be a scarcity of mules at present. That comes from the yellow press of London, but it's the merest rubbish. It truly a remarkable feat, even in this age of record beating performances.

FIRST SHOES MADE HERE

BEGINNING OF A NEW INDUSTRY FOR KANSAS CITY.

How Leather Is Transformed Into Footgear-First One Hundred Pairs Taken by a Kansas City Department Store.

Shoes "made in Kansas City, U. S. A." have become a reality and there is a fac-tory in this city that is turning out from 500 to 1,000 pairs of women's and children's shoes daily. This factory is located at the corner of Wyandotte and Sixth streets and It is being run by the Maynard Garner Shoe Manufacturing Company. Mr. Garner has been a resident of Kansas City for a number of years as the representative of an Eastern shoe house and last spring he conceived the idea that Kansas City was a good place to make shoes in. His long experience in the shoe business prompted him to invesigate the manufacturing conditions and as a matter of fact Mr. Garner began the establishment of a shoe factory long before any of the other big factories had been announced as possibilities. When the Bond Shoe Company made public its pur-

been announced as possibilities. When the Bond Shoe Company made public its purpose to build a big factory for the manufacture of shoes Mr. Garner's machinery had been aiready ordered.

The Garner shoe factory was not started on a large scale and even now ail the work is done on two small floors where about twenty operatives find plenty of room to work in, but so energetic has Mr. Garner been in pushing the distribution of his goods that he has orders on his books to keep his factory busy until the latter part of February.

"No more loyal merchants live on the face of the globe than those right here in Kansas City." said Mr. Garner to a reporter for The Journal yesterday. "The first one hundred pairs that we turned out were taken by a Kansas City department store and ever since I have not been compelled to go outside of Kansas city to find a market for all the shoes that we can turn out. Every shoe thus far turned out by us has been sold right here and our goods are displayed in nearly every store in the city. Only this morning I got an order for a thousand pairs from one of the big department stores. This is encouraging to me and I don't think any other city in the country would have come to the front so royally in patronizing home made goods. But my trade has not been confined to Kansas City, although, as I said, I have not done any soliciting outside. A few days ago I received an order for shoes from a store not fifty miles from St. Louis, which is the recognized shoe center of the country. This order came unexpectedly and several others have followed from the same section."

Mr. Garner took the reporter through his factory explaining the various arrowers.

Mr. Garner took the reporter through his Mr. Garner took the reporter through his factory explaining the various processes in the manufacture of a hard, dry piece of leather into a soft, fine finished shoe.

In the cutting department the leather is cut up into all sorts of shapes. There are about thirteen separate pieces of leather in the ordinary shoe and when an order is to be filled the cutters prepare the pieces of leather which are all tagged for that particular order. The pieces are then distributed among half a dozen workmen who sew and hammer and twist and trim until at last all the pieces, after changing hands dozens of times, come out of the first process of manufacture complete shoes, so far as the uppers are concerned, but lacking soles.

soles.

The department where the lasting is done is down stairs and here ten men and boys are in charge of machines that finish the shoes. One machine makes its own fron nails and drives them into the soles at the rate of about 1,500 a minute. Mr. Garner is contemplating, a move to larger quarters rate of about 1,500 a minute. Mr. Garner is contemplating a move to larger quarters. His experience thus far is that Kansas City offers splendid opportunities for the making of shoes. He may also add later a full line of men's and boys' shoes.

DESCENDANTS OF DECATUR.

oung Southern Girl Who Has Been Invited to Christen Torpedo Boat Destroyer.

rom the Philadelphia Times. Miss Maria Ten Eyck Decatur Mayo, a air young daughter of the South, has been invited to christen the torpedo boat de-stroyer Decatur, now building at the shiplaunched early next spring. Miss Mayo has accepted the invitation.

It is eminently fitting that the beautiful young Virginian-she is only 17 years of



MISS MARIA TEN EYCK DECATUR
MAYO.

age—should officiate at the ceremony which will honor the memory of her illustrious ancestor, the great Stephen Decatur. She is the great-grandniece of the famous sea warrior and his nearest living descendant; and a glance at the heroic lineage of the youthful sponsor of the warship named in his honor has a timely interest.

Stephen Decatur—he of the Revolutionary period, 1776-1501—was in the service of his country during the war of independence, and afterwards when the trouble with France threatened serious consequences. He also at one time commanded a squadron operating in the West Indies, his flagship being the Philadelphia, destroyed by his son Stephen in 1804. This first Stephen had three sons, Stephen, James and John. Of these three worthy sons of a noble sire James was killed in the war with Tripoli, while very young, Stephen married Miss Susan Wheeler, of Norfolk, Va., the daughter and only child of Luther Wheeler, at one time mayor of Richmond, and president of one of its boards. There were no children born of this union, but the third son, John, married Miss Maria Susanna Ten Eyck, the only child of a Dutch gentleman and merchant of New York. This John Decatur was Colonel John Decatur, of the United States army, and to him were born several children, among them Stephen Decatur. 2d, also of the navy, and a daughter, the present Mrs. Wyndham R. Mayo, who is the mother of the maiden chosen to christen the warship named for her distinguished ancestor.

On the paternal side the warship named for her distinguished ancestor.

On the paternal side the warship named for her distinguished ancestor.

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On the paternal side the warship named for her distinguished ancestor.

On the paternal side the warship named for her distinguished one of the Bay Line steamers plying between Baltimore and Norfolk. His wife, the mother of the young woman whose portrait herewith is given is age-should officiate at the ceremony which

Said the Sultan of Sulu. From the Washington Star.

"Marriage," said the proverb quoter, "is "Yes," answered the sultan of Sulu, as he sadly waved his hand toward the harem, "and there's a bunch of blanks." Sam's Count.

From Scraps.

"Sixteen boys went to the canal on a summer's afteroon to swim," said the teacher, "but five were told not to bathe. How many went in?"

"Sixteen," said Sam.

Do Your Kidneys Pain You?

'TIS A CRY FOR HELP. YOU SHOULD HEED IT.



When the Kidneys are healthy they per-form their natural duties of removing cer-tain poisonous materials from the blood, but the state of the stat but just as soon as they become affected these poisonous deposits are retained in the blood, and if allowed to remain there very long cause those most insidious and dangerous diseases, Bright's Disease. Diabetes, etc. When in addition to aching pains in the Kidney region there is a loss of flesh, poor appetite, sallow complexion, sediment in the urine, you should not delay a minute, but set at once to strengthen your Kidneys, so that they can resume their natural functions.

If you are using drugs for Kidney Trouble, Halt! Drugs blunt the pain, but never cure. You cannot improve on Na-ture with drugs, and when, instead of assisting nature to perform its natural functions you add poisons to en already poison-loaded system, you will allow that taking drugs to cure Kidney Trouble is all wrong. all wrong.

Electricity as applied by

Dr. Bennett's Electric Belt

Is the only positive remedy for Kidney complaints. Just as soon as you apply my Belt renewed nerve force is given to all the urinary tract and the poison is again being expelled from the system, and health once more gains ascendancy over disease.

Dr. Bennett's Belt Cured Mr. Barr After Drugs Had Failed.

R. G. Barr, 1229 9th st., Denver, Col. says: "I am a poor man, but I would not take \$190 in gold for my Beit, if I could not get another. I consulted three prominent physicians of this city for a serious KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLE, but without any help. At last I was persuaded to try one of your Belts. After wearing it a few times I commenced to improve, and now I indeed feel again like a young man. From my own experience I do not think the claims you make for your Electric Belts are any too strong."

Positive Proof.

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